THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1883,

Amusements To-day.

Academy of Design Aid Lorn Exhibition.

Hijon Opera House Orginal and Engains, & P. M.,
Cashno-The Begar Student, & P. M.,
Cashno-The Lorder, & P. M.,
Daly's Theater Sevent South State & P. M.,
Grand Opera Rouse—The Two Orginals, & P. M. Haverty's San Francisco Minst el Thentre, 17 Madison Square Theater-Debug's Dankley, 25 M.
New Park Theater-The Princes Chick. x P. M.
Nikle's Gorden-Excitor. x P. M.
People's Theater-The Pieces Chick. x P. M.
Standard Theater-Literilla. x P. M.
Standard Theater-Literilla. x P. M.
Star Theater-Kind Lean. x P. M. Theater Combigue-Consider & Spiration. * P. M.
Thatin Theater-Sisten Mattheward Kelm Mann. * P. M.
Tony Pan or's Theater-Veiley. * P. M.
Lion Square Theater-Sisten Hoston. * P. M.
Wallock's Theater-To-Rost to Roll. * P. M. 34 Av. Theatre - A Parista Romano. SP. M. Sth Av. Theatre - Marie Unit. SP. M. 14th Mt. Theatre - Marie Unit. SP. M.

Subscription by Mail-Post Paid. DAILY, Per Month WEEKLY, Per Year. THE SUN, New York City.

Advertising Rates. Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line... 0 80 Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per

Banking and Financial (after money article) 0.73 Bending Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line ... 1.50 Reading Notices, with "Adv." 3st page, per due. 1 30 Reading Notices, with "Adv." 1stor 2d page, per line 2 50 In Sunday edition some rates as above. Werkey, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large

type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

By Bret Harte-A New Christmas Story. We shall publish at Christmastide a now

story from the pen of Mr. BEST HARTE. Perhaps the most beautiful productions of this bril liant and original writer have been his Christmasstories The present one, as we are enabled to assure our reas

ers, will not be unworthy of its predecessors It will be contained in a single edition of Tax Sex-

Highly Interesting.

Immediately after Mr. Carlishe's election as Speaker, the journals which had done their best to promote his success, hastened to declare that it meant a positive and aggressive tariff policy in the Democratic campaign of 1884. "There can be no doubt that this will become the leading issue," said the Buffelo Courier. "The West and the South," exclaimed the Courier-Journal, have at last come to understand each other. Planting themselves on the doetrine that all taxation shall be for revenue they will in advance of the Presidential battle provide a magazine of campaign material. Thus they will educate the masses and crystallize a policy." "To the revision and reduction of the tariff," said the Charleston News and Courier, "in consonance with the national platform of 1876 and 1880, the Demogracy are now irrevocably committed.'

Barely a week has passed since these positive and aggressive declarations, and what is It that we now hear? Listen to the language of the Courier-Journal itself:

"The tariff is full of abuses. They shall be corrected. It yields too much revenue. The excess shall be reduced. The expenses of tiovernment and the proceeds of taxation shall be kept as nearly together as possible In the end it may be that the debt and the tariff will go out together. At present two hundred millions of tariff duties cannot be laid without protecting somebody, and those who get it are welcome to it to that extent, "The Democratic shibboleth is Tax Reform, not Free

We read our esteemed contemporary habitually with great interest, but never with more interest than now. Perhaps we do not fully apprehend its meaning, but is not the doctrine which it now stands upon, very similar to that maintained by the distinguished Representative from Pennsylvania whose election to the Speakership it opposed on the ground that he was not in favor of a tar-

It now looks as though this famous and fatal phrase of a tariff for revenue only might have to slide.

The Courier-Johnnal being an authorityand no one admits its power and influence more heartily than we do-the Democraev may in 1884 stand united in favor of a tariff with incidental protection.

The Future of the Adirondack Wilderness.

Blue Mountain Lake is known to many of the readers of THE SUN. It lies to the south of Mount Emmons, and rather south of the centre of the Adirondack Mountain region; it is the principal point of departure for parties entering the wilderness from the south over the Adirondack Railroad. The stage road which starts from the rallroad terminus follows North Creek for some distance, and then crosses a number of low ridges which separate the waters of North Creek from those flowing into Indian River. The whole country is rough and mountainous, and excellent views of its condition can be had from the stage road as it winds over the hills.

Once these hills were covered with a way ing forest of pine and spruce; along the banks of the streams, shading their narrow bottoms and interval lands, grew maples, birches, and hemiocks. The traveller who stood upon one of these ridges twenty years ago looked down over as fair a scene of syl van beauty as our Northern forests in all their marvellous variety of color and form can give To-day a traveller here looks over a drear waste, desolate, repulsive, and terrible in its absolute ruin. Nothing remains of the trees which once covered these heights but their blackened stumps; underbrush and verdure have disappeared. The soil itself, stripped of the protecting influence of the forest, and wasted by fire, has been lost forever in th streams. . Centuries will have passed away before another coating of soil can cover again these naked ledges of rock, enduring monuments to cupidity and folly.

Man, aided by fire, has here done his worst This is not an exceptional case; equal damage has been inflicted, equal desolution reigns, at hundreds of other points around the margin of the wilderness. Every day carries this desolution further toward the centre. The pine has already been cut from all the country between Indian River and Blue Mountain Lake and beyond. Men are now busy destroying the hemlock growing in the neighborhood of the lake, hauling the back thirty miles to the railroad. Another force of men are stripping the forest from the divide between Blue Mountain Lake and Eagle Lake, sending out their logs by Cedar River. They will have destroyed before spring the pine and spruce growing upon the water shed of an important feeder of the Hudson River. They will prepare the

way for destructive fires. The forests protecting the Hudson River are rapidly disappearing. Without State interference, their fate is sealed, and the wilderness must be changed into a blackened, barren, dangerous waste of rock. Such has been the fate of the region beyoud North Creek; and nothing but the

the whole upper water sheds of the rivers of north New York from a similar fate

The Repudiators Get High Honors.

Instead of discarding MAHONE and RID-DLEBERGER, the Republicans of the Senate have even gone out of the way to confer on them exceptional honors. This has been at the expense of honorable Republicans, who were entitled to the first favors, if there were any to offer.

Twenty-six Senators, representing onethird of the body, came in by election on the 4th of March last, and took their seats at the present session. Of this number fourteen had been reflected, and twelve were new Senators, as follows: Messrs. Bowen of Colorado, Cullon of Illinois, Dolph of Oregon, MANDERSON of Nebraska, PALMER of Michigan, PIKE of New Hampshire, Sabin of Minnesota, and Wilson of Iowa-eight Republicans: Colourt of Georgia, Girson of Louisiana, KENNA of Wost Virginia, and RIDDLE-BEHGER of Virginia three Democrats and

Several of the eight above named Republicans have held distinguished offices in their own States, and are favorably known o the country. The usage of the Senate in the appointment of committees is to give the Chairmanships to the experienced members and to place the incoming Senators on

The Republican caucus gave the two Repudiators from Virginia the following places: MAHONE, Chairman of Public Buildings and Grounds, member of Naval Affairs, of Post Offices and Post Roads, and of Educa-

tion and Labor.

RIDDLEBURGER, Chairman of Manufacures, member of Railroads, of District of Columbia, and of Engrossed Bills.

These Senators are each on four important committees, and each has a Chairmanship. MAHONE has been in the Senate only two years, and RIDDLEBERGER has just entered on his term of service. Mr. Bowen of Colorado, the worthy successor of the illustrious and much ornamented Tabon, is the only other new comer who received a Chairmanship.

CULLOM, who was Governor of Illinois; DOLPH, who beat MITCHELL in Oregon; SARIN, who overthrew WINDOM in Minnesota; Parmen, who unscated Ferray in Michigan: Wilson, the foremost leader in Iowa, and others were all cast aside that RIDDLE-BERGER might be put in a prominent position as the lieutenant of MAHONE.

The Republicans have a majority of two over the Democrats. But Manoni; and Rip-DEEDERGER, by voting independently, could make a tie, and by that means prevent an election of officers or stop the passage of any desired measure.

It may therefore be assumed that this sop was given to the Repudlators to secure their votes hereafter. For that object the Republicans have confirmed the alliance made by the Administration with MAHONE. They are likely to pay pretty dear for the Virginia

The Republican party ought to go!

The Tribute to Mr. Parnell.

The presentation of a large testimonial fund to Mr. PARNELL was an interesting ineident in the history of the present Irish novement, and the speeches made were even more significant of the confidence reposed in their Parliamentary chief by all the sections of the Nationalist party. The reply, too, of Mr. PARNELL will be read with attention, because it defines the aims which are to be kept in view as long as he is permitted to shape the action of the Home Rulers.

The remarkable demonstration of attachment and esteem witnessed in the Rotunda at Dublin, on Tuesday evening, was called forth, as is well known, by the knowledge that Mr. PARNELL's property had been se riously impaired by the sacrifices made dur ing the latest and most successful agi tation for the redress of Ireland's grievances. To free his Irish estate, at all events, from the heavy mortgages with which the costs of repeated Parliamentary elections have encumbered it, was the object contem plated by the promoters of the so-called PARNELL fund, and the appeal for subscriptions to Irishmen in America and Australia. as well as in the United Kingdom, has resulted in the collection of nearly \$200,000. That is a much larger sum than it was at one time thought possible to obtain, in view of the fact that the Irish clergy were virtually forbidden by the Vatican to assist in securing contributions. Since O'CONNELL's day no champion of Irish ideas and wishes has received a more substantial proof of grateful and affectionate regard on the part of his countrymen.

It will be noticed that the large and enthu stastic company assembled on this occasion included almost all the men who were most active in organizing the Land League movement and the new Land and Labor League together with all the prominent members of the Irish Parliamentary party, including some who have evinced at certain crises in the past a little restiveness under Mr. PAR NELL's control. Still more reassuring to those who feel the imperative necessity of unity of purpose and action was the presence of Mr. DAVITT, whose avowed preference for the socalled nationalization of the land over the rival scheme of peasant proprietorship was thought at one time to forebode a split in the Irish party. But clearly there is to be no schism, for Mr. DAVITT spoke of Mr. PAR-NELL's leadership as an unchallenged fact. full of brilliant promise for the early fulfilment of Ireland's national aspirations. The important feature of the address i

which Mr. PARNELL returned thanks for an

impressive mark of popular trust and sympathy, was the distinctness with which he laid down the conditions on which now and hereafter the Liberals can hope for the support of the Home Rule party. There must be, he declared, no further resort to coercion -so much the present Government had decided to concede when it repudiated Mr FORSTER, and but for the deplorable tragedy in Phennix Park it would undoubtedly have adhered to the intention. Mr. PARNELI will resist, he tells us, with equal firmness the measures looking to the promotion of emigration which have been favored by Mr FORSTER's successor in the office of Irish Secretary. The abandonment of the project for lending State aid to emigration, which is thus firmly demanded, would probably involve Mr. TREVELYAN'S resignation. With regard to the inclusion of Ireland in the new franchise bill, the leader of the Home Rule party did not need to aver that he should oppose any measure which proposed to dis criminate against one part of the United Kingdom, but he allowed it to be understood that electoral reform was not, in his opinion, indispensable to the triumph of the Nation alists at the ballot box. Whether the extension of the suffrage was or was not shared by Ireland, nothing, he seems to think, can hinder his friends from returning about eighty members at the next general election. Should this

somewhat sanguine forecast be justified by

events, it would, indeed, matter little how

much had been secured by Ireland in the

past, for nothing could prevent her from ex-

torting almost anything she might desire in

promptest interference of the State can save | the future. She would then, as Mr. PARNELL says, gain possession of a mighty political engine, for if Irishmen were not suffered to govern themselves, they could at least, through the power wielded by eighty Nationalist members of Parliament, determine how England and the whole British empire should be governed.

The Change in the District Attorney's

Office. There is general regret at the resignation of Mr. WHEELER H. PECKHAM. His successor, however, Mr. PETER B. OLNEY, ought to make a capable and efficient District Attorney. A number of our esteemed contemporaries have already told him that his course will be watched with great anxiety. This is absurd. If he was a dishonest man or a man whose honesty was doubtful, the warning might be timely and appropriate; but, inasmuch as his integrity of character and professional enpacity are unquestioned, the suggestion that "the people are watching him

with extreme solleitude" is almost an insult. In fact we do not believe the people are watching him at all. A few persons who seem to be actuated by bitter political hostility to the present Commissioner of Public Works, are very much excited about his appointment, and the expert accountants who want to investigate the city Government at an expense of \$29,000, are also probably somewhat anxious as to the action of the new Distriet Attorney in respect to that matter. We believe, however, that our citizens generally are not in the least solicitous as to Mr. OLNEY's course, but are quite confident that he will discharge the duties of his respon-

sible office without fear or favor. But in view of the evident attempt which is being made in some quarters to utilize the present Grand Jury as a political agency, the new District Attorney will do well to remember that it is a gross perversion of criminal procedure to indict public officers, even if heir administration is justly liable to unfavorable criticism, simply for the purpose of ousting them from their places when there is really no good reason to believe that they have been guilty of any offence. In extraordinary circumstances and on exceptional oceasions, when other agencies have failed or are manifestly inadequate, a criminal prosecution may be successfully employed in the exposure and punishment of great public frauds, but we have seen no evidence as yet that any such emergency now exists.

The Business Depression.

No doubt business matters are not in a satisfactory condition. It is true that no especially alarming symptoms appear. There are no indications of any such commercial erisis and widespread disaster as we have so often had in the past in the United States. There is simply a general chrinkage of profits, and the incomes of business men have considerably declined.

A hand-to-mouth trade is done, however, consumption being large because of the rapid increase of the population and of the general prosperity of the people for five years past. The volume of transactions is so great that it gives an appearance of successful activity to commercial centres, while the railroads are showing large freight earnings. But the amount of profit is exceptionally small, and great quantities of manufactured goods have recently been sold at cost, or

The manufacturers are pretty generally lepressed by the showing of their balance sheets. Mills which furnish domestic dry goods are compelled to face an overstocked market, and they must either shut down or go on piling up their product in the hope of finding purchasers in the future. In woollen goods the situation is not inspiriting. The importations of foreign dry goods at this port fell off two million dollars last week as compared with the corresponding week in 1882. The iron trade s in a very depressed condition, and on Tuesday the fifteen hundred workmen employed in the Burden Iron Company's works at Troy accepted a reduction of their wages of from ten to twelve per cent. The situaon was explained to them, and they were told that the reduction must be made or the mills would shut down.

This business depression has now lasted or many months. Indeed, signs of it began to appear so long ago as last autumn and winter. There have not, however, been so many commercial disasters as might have been expected from the unsatisfactory state of things, or at least few of them have been serious enough to have widespread consequenees. There were, for instance, more failures reported last week than for any week during the year, but of the number

nearly three-fourths were very small failures Merchants are conducting their affairs with great caution, and avoiding, so far as possible, all risky ventures. Besides, their prosperity for four or five years previous to the lepression has fortified them against the effects of a considerable period of dull trade and small profits. But they are troubled about the future.

Our Washington despatches indicate that the friends of the very much retired Mr. BLAINE and those of the not-at-all retired Mr. LOGAN were too numerous for the possibly-to-be re tired Mr. ARTHUR at yesterday's meeting of the Republican National Committee. The Chair-manship and the Convention went West by a deeisive majority, and Mr. Logan undoubtedly had high hopes that the candidate will come from the same region. If Mr. BLAINE, now, were only the lively politician that he used to be, instead of the disinterested philosopher that he is, this would be a rather bright morning for him, not withstanding the defeat of Favn's little scheme to reduce the number of ARTHUR delegates.

The President's request that something should be done for Alaska has already received half a dozen responses. Either in Senate of House, Messrs. MILLER, PLATT, HARRISON Rosechans, and PHELPS, and perhaps still others, have introduced bills for establishing a civil government of some sort for the Terri tory. The President said pithily that protec tion had been expressly guaranteed to the pec ple of Alaska by the treaty which ceded Rus sian America to the United States, and that during sixteen years they had pleaded in vain for what they should have received without the asking. From the present multiplicity of chemes they ought to derive some relief.

Senator Vance's proposal to render liable to dismissal from office and to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 any United States officer who accepts free passes, tickets, or stock from a railroad, telegraph, or banking company may not receive a universal and joyous welcome is Congress. Yet if a legislator is called upon to make laws concerning a railroad, or a Judge to interpret them, or an executive officer to enforce them, he ought not to have the company's bribe of a free pass in his pocket.

Mr. INGALLS's bill to amend the Arrears of Pensions act contains the following clause:

"And in the consideration of any and all cirims for pensions in consequence of death from or of disability resulting from disease contracted in the service during the late civil war, the person on whose account the sale pension is claimed shall be conclusively presumed to have been sound and free from disease at the date of an tering the service."

This presumption rests on the ground that the examining surgeons should have accepted sound men only. As a fact, in the eagerness to secure recruits, the examination was not in every case very strict, and laxness has in some instances been paid for by lifelong

ensions to the invalided. Why the presump tion in question should be conclusive where the negligence of medical officers amounted to collusion, it might be difficult to show.

The next Republican ticket may be BLAINE and Logan. The Sun nominated these distinguished statesmen some time ago, and the action of the Republican National Committee yesterday shows that the minds of a majority of members are perhaps not averse to THE SUN'S ticket. And what an interesting ticket it is, this combination of the subtle civilian and the dashing warrior, of literature and illiteracy. Let Brother Blaine lay down the pen, take out of the closet the White Plume, and pin it and his fortunes to BLACK JACK. Louan needs somebody to write letters for him. and Brother BLAINE writes altogether too many for his own good.

If the Justices of the Court of Appears are to wear silk gowns, it is no more than decorous that the members of the bar should wear wigs. Some of them do now, of course, but the practice is not general and the wigs are not uniform in cut and color. A meeting of the Bar Association would be a beautiful sight, if the members were all decorated with ample, snowy powdered wigs. And what a sight it were to see the bold and beetling beak of Our Own Evants jutting from beneath a crown of white wig-another Mount Evarts rowned with snow. Let the members of the New York bar look after their polls.

The three leading doubtful States were the chief bidders for the Republican National Conention. Messrs. Platt and Jupson wanted it in Saratoga because it would aid the committee to raise more money in Wall street in 1884 Mr. BEN BUTTERWORTH favored Cincinnati because Ohio was doubtful, and if she was lost all would be lost; Mayor Duces advocated Indianapolis because if a certain man (Holman we presume) from Indiana were nominated by the Democrats the Hoosier Republicans would lead a foriorn hope. But none of these places got votes enough, nor could Philadelphia muser any strength, even after Col. Snowben had demonstrated that the campaign was to be fought around the central idea of a protective tariff, and that Philadelphia was the embodi-

For reasons why Chicago was chosen inpuire of Mr. John A. Logan.

Six drunken policemen were dismissed rom the force by the Commissioners yester day as the result, probably, of Policeman Connox's trial for murder. If the defence establishes that Coxnor had long been crazy from the effects of the drinking habit it will show an alarmingly lax state of discipline on the force. A crayy policeman could not stay on a well-regulated police force. How many more crazy drunkards with clubs are yet at large?

The Republicans evidently believe in Chieago luck. They nominated Lincoln there in 1860, GRANT in 1868, GARPIELD in 1880. As for the Democrats, they never have had any luck anywhere up to the present writing.

SPEECHES IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Beck Heard on the Sinking Pand and Mr. Wilson on Civil Rights.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- Most of the time of the Senate to-day was occupied by speeches Mr. Beek's resolution relating to the sinking fund, offered yesterday, was first taken up. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate how much the public debt of the United States has now been reduced beyond the amount require I to be applied as a sinking fund by the provisions of sections 3,694 and 3.696 of the Revised Statutes, and what sums

fund by the provisions of sections 3,634 and 3,636 of the Revised Statutes, and what sums will hereafter be required annually until the maturity of the four per cent, bonds in 1907, in order to comply with the provisions of said sections as now construct by his department, stating how the amounts so required can be applied to the sinking fund prior to 1907.

Mr. Beek explained that he desired this information, so that we might consider the basis on which we shall seek to adjust the taxation of the cauntry. It was perfectly apparent that the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in his recent report, to keep up taxation beyond the wants of the Government at least \$50,000,000, to be applied to the sinking fund, ourht not to be complied with. Mr. Beek insisted that the present construction given to the sinking fund is not legitimate, and was never intended. There was no necessity for keeping up taxation to the extent of providing the \$50,000,000 as year.

Mr. Sherman thought that at the present rate the sinking fund would pay off the national debt in about fourteen years. He believed the policy a good one which preserved the sinking fund infact. There should be no interruption to that policy oxeept under extraordinary pressure, which should be only temporary, until the debt is paid off to the very uttermost farthing.

Mr. Beek satel he desired no action or legislation that word in our temporary, what he wanted was to main-

Mr. Beek said he desired no action or legislation that would injure the public faith or credit. On the centrary, what he wanted was to maintain it, but to do so by taxation for legitimate purposes, and not for the purpose of accumulating money at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year, or of alcaneing the prospects of any man to a nomination for the Presidency.

Mr. Bayard favored the resolution, but wished to have it enlarged so as to show the legal status of the sinking fund. He moved an amendment to the resolution, so that it may call also for a report showing under precisely what provisions of law the reduction of the public debt has been effected. The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

An English View of the Beendence of Boston. From the London Athenitum

Americans are telling us that Boston no longer maintains her literary preeminence. The au-thors who made her famous have nearly all slied out, and she has none of equal note to take their place. The great publishers are now to be found in New York or Phila elphia. In short, Boston is losing her distinctive char noter-is inarming to care for new wealth and Paris fash-ions, and will soon, in all probability, look back with wonder, half regretful but half contemptions, on the ime when she was known as the Athens of America.

But certainly for some fifty years or more the position of Boston was remarkable enough. Other cities might seast of an aristocracy of birth, or fortune, or political ower, but here was to be the aristocracy of intellect There were many old families at Boston, and much wealth; but the thing of which to be proud was intel-lect. Cambridge University was close by, and there was a constant misiging of merchant princes and illustrious rofessors. Culture in its policest sense was the most important pursuit of life, and the best society was that which had been refined by culture and ennobled by a ove of letters. Those were the years when Prescott and, later on, Motley wrote their Spanish historics, and George Ticknor his great work on Spanish literature. Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes, and other less known poets were showing us that America could proince song of varied power and beauty. At Concord Hawthorne was writing his weird stories, and Emerson roundgating his mystic philosophy. Agassiz had com-ver from Switzerland, and, with an ardor scarcely sur passed by Darwin, was exploring the secrets of the world of nature. Websier and Everett and Charles former were stirring the hearts of their hearers by ning was exerting an influence over religious thought which his admirers fondly believed would extend far beyond the limits of Boston, and Norton and other di-vines of the same school were justifying the new theol-ogy on the ground of its Scriptural basis. Lasily, Theoore Parker was breaking loose from his early teaching and resting belief on the somewhat slufting dictates of

hat remarkable society.

Hut an aristocracy of intellect is, after all, not more perfect than any other aristocracy. There was a ten-dency to exclusiveness and the spirit of clique. And an aristocracy is sure to be followed by a bourgeoist that nitates it; and the intellectual hourycoisic of Boston was a little apt to be absurb. It was easy to catch up phrases, to parody culture, and to assume literary virte and the results provoked the scorn of the rival cities of the Eastern coast and the undisquised astonishment of the English tourist. There were innumerable anedotes of the droll things said under the guise of culture. An Englishman received a letter from a Boston lady, inviting him "to meet a few minds at tea;" the story goes on

Is This Possible!

From the Botton Transcript.

A despatch from Washington states that ongressman Morrison of Illinois assured a deputation f sugar growers and manufacturers yesterday fore oon that he would endeavor to retain the present rate on sugar, in case he should be on the Ways and Means

Boston Baked Beans No Longer the Best. From the Manians Gringo and Greater.

Just think of Boston baked beans in New Mexico and that at thirty-five to forty cents per can, when the same amount of better beans and the aunce of pork that a cost and consent when the bourst in one home market at a cost as to assess these or four cents!

STATE OF SHIP SHIP STATE OF

MID-WEEK ECHOES.

The fact that the French Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in M. Ferry and the Chinese policy of his Cabinet caused many business men in this country to assume that war was now inevitable. This is wrong. The vote shows only that party feelings have cooled down, and that M. Ferry will have now greater liberty of action, and will probably beme much more concillatory. The French Government is at present quite as anxious to avoid war as the Chinese Government is. The policy of colonial conquest has been maturely considered and found to be foolish, if not idio le; but such is the vanity of the national mind In Prance that it would be out of the question for anybody to acknowledge the fact. The flercest opponents of the Cabinet will now sustain it for the sake of maintaining the so-called dignity and honor of France. It any prophecy had to be indulged in it would be this: M. Ferry will now do everything in his power to avoid war, and will be overthrown as soon as he has succeeded in thus saving the country from the very serious danger of a new disaster.

Probably the most dramatic scene ever witnessed upon the English turf was on that spring day in 1865 when the Comte de Lagrange's French-bred colt Gindiateur showed his beels to a large field of horses at Epsom in the English Derby. The English were aghast at such a catastrophe, and the French contingent went home with their pockets full of English bank notes and rejoicing that Waterloo was avenged. Many years have passed since Gladiateur won the Derby, and the great horse has probably taken a lower rank among his equine companions than people were at first inclined to award him after his sensational victories in the Two Thousand Derby Grand Prix, and St. Leger. But there is only one opinion about his owner, Comte de Lagrange, who may be called the father of the French turf. The Count was never a popular owner, in a smuch as he ran his horses on business principles, but his death leaves a void in French sporting affairs which it seems almost impossible to fill. Besides, his death disqualifies Archiduc, one of the most prominent colts entered for the Two Thousand and St. Leger.

M. de Lagrange's appearance was well known on every English and French race course. He was a regular Norman, with a ruddy complexion and square-built figure. Of late years his hair, moustache, and whiskers were almost white. He reached the age of 68 years. The Count took part in political affairs. In 1849, in 1852, in 1863 and in 1869 he was elected a Deputy. In 1870 the empire nominated him as a Senator, and in 1877 he was reelected Deputy. Napoleon III, appointed him an officer of the Legion of Honor, but these honors were as nothing to him in comparison with his sucesses on the turf. The estate of Dangu, where Comte de La-

grange's famous stud farm was, came to him from his mother, who was an heiress of the Talhoult family. In 1856 he began his racing eareer by buying the stud of M. Alexandre Auont, which included the famous Monarque, and from that day until the day of his death his history was the history of not only the French, but the European turf. Some idea of the enormous influence of Comte de Lagrange upon horse racing abroad may be obtained from the following list of wins in the great races: In Franco he won the Derby eight times; the Prix de Diane tures times; the Grand Prix twice; the Prix Gladiateur five times the Grand Prix de l'Imperatrice four times, and its continuation, the Prix de Rainbow, seven times; the Grand Prix du Prince Impérial four times: the Grand Prix de l'Empereur three times, and the same, under its new name of the Poule des Produits, another three times, In England, he won the Derby once-the only instance of a French horse winning that classievent; the St. Leger twice; the Oaks once, and the Goodwood Cup once. Twice he carried off the Grand Prix de Baden, but the list of his vic tories in less well-known races would fill a

good-sized volume. Sporting men in this country have, or rather will have, a chance of understanding the activity of Comte de Lagrange. One of the best horses which he everlowned, and certainly one of the handsomest horses that ever looked through a bridle, is now in this country. This and was bought for the new stud in Pennsyl vunia for no less than \$30,000. Tom Davis who was present at the sale, had to bid for the horse, as Charley Osborn was unable to tackle the auctioneer in the French language. Mr. Davis was removed in a fainting condition after the sale was over. The winnings of the Dangu Stables, of which company the Count and become of late years the manager, were from 1874 to 1881, 3,800,000 francs in France and £100,000 pounds sterling in England.

The great social event of the week in New York was Vanderbilt's ball. Mr. W. H. is corainly not popular, and if anything could be found fault with it would surely have been ione by some of his numerous and hypercritical guests. But they all seem to agree that the entertainment was a complete success, and that Mr. Vanderbilt the father has exerted his best efforts to beat Mr. Vanderbilt the son. The comparison between last year's ball of W. K. and this year's ball of W. H. is natural, Much more fuss was made about the former, but impartial judges say that Tuesday's entertainment was infinitely superior in all its ap pointments. The rooms were not overcrowded, though there were guests from Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia. But the general ruin of ludies' dresses at last year's ball caused many New York ladies to stay away. There were over 2,000 invitations issued, and 2,000 cont room checks were ordered, but the supper was ordered for 800 persons only, and there were certainly not more than that number attempting to partak of it. The supper was left entirely to the care of Delmonico, and was ther oughly well served and well composed. At the ball last year the supper was a kind of scratch affair, one dish being ordered from one place, another from another, and the bulk fixed a home. The whole thing proved consequently a failure. This year the only complaint was that the crush at the supper table was too great to give anybody a chance to get anything.

The host seems to have been in excellent spirits. He did not talk stocks, did not give out points to buy Lake Shore, New York Central, or any other stock he is anxious to get rid of, and said to everybody that he was in excellent health, "having had a very easy summer of it, and bothering but little about business."

The well-known Wall street firm of Prince & Whitely will be reorganized at the expiration of sixty days after J. D. Prince's death, which occurred on Nov. 20. The usual thirty days notice will be published in a few days. The name of the old firm will be preserved and its old members will remain in the concern, with, who represented the firm in Washington. The present members of the firm are Messrs. James Whitely, H. C. Logan, H. C. Oakley, and M. C. Eyre. The Wall street veteran, Mr. W. R. Travers, who was a special partner of the firm with a capital of \$200,000, remains as such, and, what is more, leaves his money in the concern,

A good story is told in Wall street about the genial Billy Marston. It shows in any case that, liberal and even extravagant as the street is, it still maintains its old-fashioned element of Yankee meanness. Marston has of late given a lhis attention to the Chicago grain market, and has made a great deal of money. For weeks past he has been advising all his friends to buy corn. Talking one night to two of them, a father and a son, at the club, he induced them to buy 100,000 bushels. "I buy it for you, boys, without any margin, and will make you \$5,000 for Christmas presents." friends have been in Wall street all their lives and are said to be worth a couple of millions. Yet they accepted the non-margined proposition. In a few days the purchase showed a profit of \$5,000, and Billy sent the friends a line to say that he would advise taking the profit. All right," was the answer. A tologram ordering the sale was accordingly sent to Chicago. A quarter of an hour later he received yord from the junior friend asking for a check.

transaction was made in Chicago, that the check had not yet had time to arrive, and that even at the New York Stock Exchange twenty four hours are given for the delivery of stocks and settlement. A few minutes later the senio

friend appeared in person, and asked Billy if he could not "lend him \$2,500 on account." To conclude this, a little digression may be indulged in in regard to the new piece of Judge Barrett to be produced at Wallack's on Tuesday next. "The American Wife," so the gossips will have it, was not written by the Judge but by Mrs. Barrett. Actors rehearsing it say, on the other hand, that there is too much law about the play for a woman to put in it. The probability, therefore, is that the play is the product of the now so fashionable collaborative system. However, in the eyes of the law husband and wife are but one person.

FATRER MENDEL'S BLOW.

The Boors of a Church in Montelair Locked

while a Collection is Taken. The Rev. Father Joseph F. Mendel was before the Court of Quarter Sessions in Newark yesterday for assault and battery. On the first Sunday in September he locked the doors of his church in Montelair, and then proceeded to take up a collection. Joseph McCarthy started to leave the church. Finding the door locked, he demanded that it be opened, and made a noise which called the pastor to the vestibule. Father Mendel called out "Silence!" and then struck McCarthy in the face. He pleaded non struck McCarthy in the face. He pleaded non vult when arraigned, and explained that he was afraid that McCarthy would create a panic among the people. In his excitement, he said, he shapped McCarthy's face. The plaintiff testified that the priest struck him in the eye and injured it so that it had to be removed.

Three or four women testified that they saw the disturbance, but did not see the priest give the blow. Mrs. Scanlan said she saw Father Mendel slap McCarthy's face.

Did you not tell me to punch Father Mendel as you came out of church?" asked McCarthy of this witness.

"Did you not tell me to punch Father Mendel as you came out of church?" asked McCarthy of this witness.

"No," was the reply.

"Why did you go to Father Mendel when you go the subperna?"

"Because I had never been in court before, and did not know what to do."

"Ain't you afraid to give evidence against Father Mendel?"

"No; I'm telling the truth."

After this questioning of the witness, McCarthy exclaimed:

"I give it up. It's no use going further. These people are afraid, and won't tell the truth."

Justice McCarter said McCarthy had a right to go out of the church, but in making a noise he became a disturber of the peace. While Father Mendel was technically guilty, he committed the assault under great provocation. The Court suspended sentence. In discharging the priest Justice McCarter told him not to take the law into his own hands again.

MR. SARGENT'S DOOR SHUT.

He Gives a Cold Welcome to the French Workingmen's Delegates.

Louis Balin, Cyprien Rebanier, and Victor Brebant, three of the French workingmen who are visiting this country to study the labor questions, were in New Haven on Tuesday, visiting the manufactories there. On Tuesday evening the New Haven workingmen gave them a reception, at which the Chairman, Charles Stodel, said that at Sargent's factory, one of the largest in the country, the French delegates were at first wholly refused admittance.

the largest in the country, the French delegates were at first wholly refused admittance, an order that was subsequently slightly modified to allow a visit to some of the departments. I do not think Mr. Sargent acted in the right way in refusing these delegates admission to all of the departments, said the Chairman. He has acted in a narrow-minded way, and as for the contractors in his factory, they are not men. I do not believe that they belong to the human races.

These sentiments were heartily applauded, Mr. Sargent's action was the subject of much discussion among the workingmen present, and it was generally condemned.

The New Haven News prints the following as being Mr. J. B. Sargent's reply to criticisms:

I care nething for what these people say. If they want to get on their digainty they can do so. It is against the rules to allow any one to go through my factory, and if did not allow these mengo through my factory, and industrial want them to. I care nothing about them, and if they had been brist by would not have been permitted to inspect my factory any the sooner. I regard my premiers as my castle, and will defend them against all comers trying to pry into my business affairs. Besides, I do not consider that I am under any oiligations to these Frenchmen. Twice have I been in France on tours of inspection but never have I been in France on tours of their factories, although I have tried several times. They never allow it there. I do not propose to allow it here. If they do not like it, they will have to get along without thing it.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

The Great Chief of the Anti-Monopolists t

the Great Chief of the Tuscaroras. DEAR MR. HASKIN: On the eve of my departre I want to express my thanks to you for the ind pendent and natriotic support you have given the Auto Monopoly cause. No one knows better than I do how hard it is to avoid the rocks of partisauship and keep in the patriotic waters of mid-channel. Ever since the declaration you made at the Convention at Albany that if your party or organization did not live up to these principles then you would leave that party and again when I reserved your leavable and particular degram an Albany lost winter that "Traifors unlet be punished. I have left that there was at least one man on the committee left that there was at least one man on the committee left that there was at least one man or the committee that the feeting has graded preferance of partisanship, and this feeting has graded preferance of the personal regard which prompts this letter.

With lest wishes, and beging to have the pleasure of seeing you on my return, I remain, very truly yours, New York, Dec. S. 1883.

F. R. TRURBER.

REPLY OF THE TUBEARORA CRIEF.

Di an Ma. Turners: "Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed." I thank you for your kind and beautiful tribute of to day to my faithfulness and services as an Anti-Monopolist associated with you in the Anti-Monop movement. I know how you, your motives, and acous as an Anti-Monopolist have been unjustly inter ted and maligned ou and your conferes have already reased the fruit

You and your conferres have already reaned the fruit f your and our movement in the legislative betton given at the people the Railroad Commission and the best me of its incubers the Hon. John O'Donnell.

The country through is has been aroused to the necessity of reform as against land and corporate monopoly, he seed already sewn by us will in the future yield arge crops for the ancheration of the condition and emelias of the people. I care not what first motive "inselided the blow," because the good done will like long for we have excessed. I would prefer the fame of monest John Bainplen to the reputations of Win. II, anderbill, day Gond, and the millionaire monopolists in willing.

ow living.

Hope to see you on the Alaska and wish you "bor orage." Yours truly.

New York, Dec. 10, 1883.

John B. Harkin.

Seeking to Overthrow Bourbonism.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 .- At a joint meeting of he National and Executive Committee of the Union seague held in this city to-day, a report was adopted lectaring that to overthrow Bourbonism and misr declaring that to overthrow Bourbonism and misruic in the South it will be necessary to secure the support of Southern white men who will act in cooperation with the colored voters, and protect them in the colored voters, and protect them in the colored voters and protect them in the colored voters are provided by the color of the secure of the color of

The Headless Statue of a Priest.

The headless statue of a priest, holding calf's head in the hand, was presented in evidence to the jury in the Feuerdent-Cosmola trial yesterday. It was say feet in height. Mr. Cesnola, the defendant said that the status was found by him in Cypius. The only repairs and additions made to it were in flying the base and putting in iron reds for the figure to stand upon. A sculptor had done the work.

Fetardent's counsel—Where is the sculptor to enough the red to the counsel—Where is the sculptor to Cesnola's counsel—Above ground?

Cesnola's counsel—Above ground?

Cesnola's counsel—Above ground and he can be brought here if desired.

The Vote for Mr. Reitly.

After the Board of Aldermen had finished the canvass of the returns of the recent election, President John Reilly, who was elected Register of the county, said John Reilly, who was elected Register of the county, said that the vote for that office was tampered with after the refurns grached the Reard of Albermen. Since the offi-cial vote was printed in the Gig Record President Kelly load it compared with the inspectors returns. The ex-amination shows that Mr. Reffig's majority over Jacob Hess should be 14,78 instead of 22,162. The vote printed in the Gig Record was Reilly, 78,262, Hess, 66,140. The vote, as ascertained by Mr. Reilly's examination, is Reilly, 78,555, Hess, 65,480.

The Naw Mill Valley Route Adopted. The Aqueduct Commission adopted yester

sy the modified route of the proposed squeduct from is Quaker Bridge dam to the Harlem Kiver. The lim begins on the estate of Coop, and runs southerly into and across the Pocastics Valley, and thence into and along the Saw Will River Valley to a three near South Volkers where it will interpret the Hudson liver route From there it will follow the Hudson liver route to the Harless filter. The Commissioner of Fother Works was instructed to prepare plans and maps for the aqueduct on the new route.

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks Sails. The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana his wife his nephew. Mr William Morgan and wife and Judge Eand of Indianapolis sailed for Europe on the teamship Werm at the North German Lloyd line Fester lay. Tip party received many visitors at the Fifth Avenue Hotel party received many visitors at the Fifth Avenue Hotel party received to the hotel to take their ship. Here will visit benden, Farne epain, Italy, and Switzer and a declarate formury.

No Cular Line in Brooklyn Schools. The Brooklyn Board of Education directed the principals of public schools restering to receive all colored children as penjis under the same erromatance under which they would receive white children. As a matter of course. Billy answered that the

SUNBEAMS.

-The average age of French Generals is nder 45; of English, over 65

-Queen Victoria's Balmoral estate covers 5,350 acres, and is of the gross annual value of \$12,000,

—In England the average of life exceeds

that of France by cleven years, though the French ch mate is considered superior. -Chippendale, an American actor for many

cars connected with the London Haymarket, has been ent to a lunatic asylum. He is 83. -London has 105 disused churchyards,

which are slowly being adapted for purposes of recrea-tion. Thirty four of them have been fully completed.

—The performances of "Parsifal" at Bayreuth next year are to be ten in number, and are to take place between the 20th of July and the 8th of August. -A bill posted in Lumpkin Co., Ga., offers

for sale a "one eyed mule with three white feet and to the best of my recollection two of them on one side ... These who deemed the classic age dead should read the report of the Lord Mayor of Landon a recent banquet. Shakespeare, Homer, Virgit, and Horace

vere quoted once; Tenny son twice. -The vocabulary of Milton comprised eight thousand words, that of Shakespeare fifteen thou and. Not less than seven thousand five hundred are

and in Carly le's "Sartor Resartus" alone.

Mr. Alfred Mace, son of Jem Mace, the champlon pogilist, who is on a visit to this country, is at present giving a series of evangelical lectures at New-

-Postal cards were introduced by Prof. Emanuel Herman of Vienna. They were first used in England, Germany, and Switzerland in 1870, in Belgium and Denmark in 1871, and in Norway, Rus-sin, and the United States in 1872-73.

eastle on Tyne, and is drawing crowded houses.

—Old Persian rugs, says a correspondent of a London paper, should either be banished from Eng-ish homes or should be so well baked beforehand, in order to destroy the germs of disease, that they will have the charm of singe as well as that of tinge -Mr. H. A. Freeman is one of the most

popular song writers of the day. His last song "You." music by Stembagen, is a charming love duty. Mr. Freeman has the gifts of a genuine poet; and, besides, ie plays an elegant and audacious game of pilliards. ...There is a cedar tree in the colored people's cometery in Americus, Ga , that was planted in a

pitcher at the head of a negro's grave ten years ago. In burst the bottom out of the pitcher and took root in the earth. The pitcher still encircles the tree, which is about -The Union Medicale gives the formula of Lavegno & Regnauld's valuable pomade as follows: Chloroform twenty parts, and vaseline sixty parts. If

which accompany tuberculosis. -Signor Foli, the gigantic Irish basso, who will be remembered in opera here, and who was known as off the stage as Tim Foley of Tipperary, has brought an action arminst Mr. Bradshaw for assaulting but at a concert in London a few weeks since, and the trial is ex-

pected to give much amusement. The accused assailant -A clock and two candelabra in the style of Louis XVI., which formed part of the decerations of the Palais Royal in Paris before the Revolution, have been purchased from Nile. Feria, an artist residue at St. Omer, for \$20,000. It is said that they have been bought by the Baroness Rothschild to be presented to the Princess Amelie of Orienns as a someorie of missile.

-Taylor, the wizard, got a \$30 house in Paso del Norte, and then, saying that he would show the assemblage a trick that would open their eyes term ed "The Mystic Man, or the Disappearance," he brought out a large box and said: "I will now shut myself up in this box; the trick is to find me." Five minutes later everybody know that he had escaped from the rear with the receipts of the evening and a coat belong ag to a inployee of the theatre

-A Southwark (London) boot maker has sued the rector of St. Saviour's Church, in that borough, for \$000 for services rendered during his election to the chaplaincy, and the disclosures made are remarkable. He packed the church on Sundays when his candidate presched, and kept people away when the other candi-date preached. It says a great deal for the liberal views of the rector that this good electioneering agent was an Irish Catholic. If half the plaintiff says is true, Et

Saviour's ought to be without an incumbent -Advocating the bill that was before the outh Carolina Legislature to regulate divorces, Senator Henderson said, in the debate on Wednesday last, that South Carolina is the only State in the Union that has no divorce laws. He favored a law granting divorce on one ground only, namely, adultery. Senator Howell said ground only, namely, adultery. Senator Howell said that South Carolina was proud of not having a divorce aw until the Republicans enserted one a few years ago, which was expunged from the statute books as soon as the Democratic party took the reins. The proposed

bill was taken up again on Friday last and defeated. -Sonora, old as that State is, has not, a orrespondent of the San Francisco Bulletia says, more han 125,000 inhabitants, and 75,000 of these are pure Indians. There are about 5,000 natives of the United States in the State, mostly speculators. Fabulous sums are said to have been taken out of her mines, and now and then a vase filled with gold nuggets left by the Span-iards. Such a discovery was lately reported in Ures, \$80,000 in gold being found in an old earthenware vessel a few feet under ground. Hat although there are many

old abandoned mines that may be worked profitably, the principal industry is stock raising and fruit culture. -John Bright makes notes and heading of his speeches, and with great care writes down and commits to memory all the important passages. Gladstone merely jots down facts and figures, and for expression trusts entirely to the moment. The late Land Derry, the "Ropert of Debate," wrote down every word and committed his speeches, to memory. In one of his letters be says that all his principal speeches cost him two scepless nights—one in thinking what he would say, and the other in lamenting that he might have said & better. There was equally precise. O'Conneil and than-

betta spoke always on the inspiration of the moment. -Gen. Lopez Domingues, who is doing so nuch toward placing the Spanish army in good cor tion, is a nephow of ex-Queen Isabella's Marshal Ser-rano, just sent to Paris. He was brought up at the court rano, just sent to Paris. He was brought up at the court of Madrid, and first came into notice in the war with Morocco, where he was on his uncle's staff. The revers tion of 1868, which found him a young brigadier, gained im his Major General's lace, as the reward of his share n overthrowing the Bourbons. He has since shared it all the leading military events and played a promutent part in the last Carlist war, when be was pitted against the oldest leaders of the Pretender and became known by his recapture of Carthagens from the insurgents.

-It is satisfactory to learn, remarks the Pall Mall Gazette, that at last the world is to have a coutplete and trustworthy edition of Schubert's mane. The impulse to the new edition has come from hit native city—Vienna. A meeting to consider the subject was called by Herr Nicolaus Dumba, a public spirited and wealthy Viennese, and the owner of a vast collection of schubert autographs. The meeting compassed a large number of leading musicians and amateurs, and resolu-tions were passed mitiating the undertaking. A representative of the great Leipsic firm of Breitkopf & Hartel was in Vienna at the moment, and provisional arrang ments were entered into with him for an early co-

-According to the British Medical Journal, surgeons now have the high authority of Dr. Ferrier to courage them in untried efforts for the cure of cereoral disease by operation." Dr. Ferrier said, before the Royal Chirurgical Society, that physicians would not be ustified in advising surgical operations, upon the train intil the principles and practice of regional disease had been as clearly established as possible, but thought is doubtful that any reason now remains why a surgeon ould not open the cranial cavity. He had seen complete recovery repeatedly follow some of the most formidable operations upon the brain of animals of deli-cate and almost human organization. Secondary in-flammation can be absolutely prevented, and there is no risk to life from even extensive destruction of the core bral hemispheres.

-Dr. B. W. Richardson, the well-known English authority on hygiene, at the annual meeting of the Tricycle Union in London a few days since, said that in his vacation he pursued cycling as a great pleasure and as a greater restorative. He regarded this recreation as one of the healthrest of all exercises, and n as declis grateful for the perfection to which the marbines had been brought. He deemed it best that the two-closes and tricyclists should each have a separate and ordependent organization for the protection of their raths and the promotion of their interests, seeing that there were slarge body of ladies and gentlemen who were escentially tries clists and nothing else. His desire was that eyeling should be not only one of the most debybt ful and healthy of recreations, but intellectually one of the most useful as well.

-Judgment was delivered a few days ago by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine in a case centrating the right to give Wagner's works at concerts in France. Some months ago M. Lamoureux announced that he would give an act of "Lohengrin" at his Sunday place. moon concert at the Chateau d'Eau, when M Neumona obtained a write attaching the profits of the perfectionary, and instituted proceedings to restrain M Lamon of from further infringing what M Neumona control to he his exclusive right. Both parties claim to be to pen-session of regular assignments of the right of perfecta-ance. In 1880 Wagner made over to M Neumann 189 ole right to perform "Lohengrin" in France till 1994 M. Lamoureux, on the other hand is the assistant of Mesers. Durand & Schonewerk, who themselves were essignees of a right granted by Wagner in 1860 to M Plaxiand to give performances in Paris. The question was whether these assignments conflicted, and in case they did so, which was to prevail. The Court gave nodes ment against M. Neumann, while reducing the damaged demanded by M. Lamourenx by way of counter classes from 10,000 france to 500 france.